

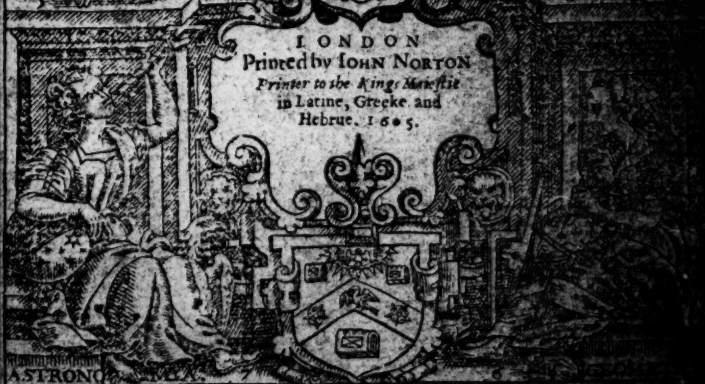
CERTEINE
GRAMMAR

Questions,

For the better furthering of
young scholars to understand the
science, as also to finde out the
enders of Nounes, and Preter-
perfect tenses and Supines of
Verbs by Lillies rules

WITH

Tables in the end for declining
of Nounes, and forming of
Comparisons & Verbs,



LONDON
Printed by Iohn NORTON
Printer to the Kings Most High
in Latine, Greeke, and
Hebrue. 1645.



Quisquis iam superas summi fastigia tecti;
Sis memor hos olim te tetigisse gradus :
Nec spernas si sint trito hæc declivia cursu
Ardua ; nam pueris quæ tibi strata via est.



TO THE READER.



S by long experience I haue tried with what difficultie in much common teaching, the most children are brought to vnderstand the rudiments of Grammar in the booke called the Accidence ; so I finde it generally true, that men of learning, being teachers, are hardly draxen to endure the tediousnesse of that labour in so low a degree of teaching this booke to children : by meanes whereof the most of them hauing onely learned it without booke (as we speake) are straight put forward to construction of some Latine booke, before they can rightly discerne any parts of speech, or any thing belonging vnto them. And by this meanes manie scholars spend much time vnprofitably, without benefit to themselves or credit to their teachers, the labour hecreby being exceeding tedious both to master and scholar. In regard whereof I did many yeeres since cause to be printed for mine owne scholars a booke of Grammar questions ; but afterward finding the same somewhat troublesome to the yonger sort, for the largenesse thereof, I thought good to abridge and contrackt it vnto this forme, in this plaine maner, which perhaps will be therefore despised of those who taste wel no diet but of their owne dressing.

To the Reader.

dressings. But I know full well by much triall, that nothing can be made too plaine for children. I am the willinger to publish this little booke, because I see other men haue laboured in another sort to the same purpose, that is, to helpe yoong scholars, by publishing Lillies rules with the Heteroclitēs and Syntaxis construed. Which labour it seemeth hath beene well accepted, seeing the booke hath beene verrie often printed within few yeeres, as the Preface sheweth. But let me speake the trueth: Except the Accidence be well laboured and rightly learned, and the childe taught to vnderstand all things belonging to the parts of speech, and be well exercised in declining both Substantines and Adiectines, ioyning them together, as also in coniugating perfectly Verbs of all coniugations and of all sorts; not only that labour of theirs, but also many other exercises will farre come short of that effectuall profiting the scholar, which otherwise might be attained in shorter time and with more ease and delight both to master and scholar. To this end I willingly publish these questions. If they shall profit any, I haue my desire. If they be approoned, Hoc pono in lucro. If they be not, Suo (per me licet) quisq; bono fruatur, suamq; ispartam ornet. Farewell.

Thine in the Lord
JOHN LEECH.



OF THE PARTS of Speech,



What booke is the Accidence?

The first booke which we vse
to learne to teach vs the grounds
of Grammar.

What is Grammar?

It is an arte which teacheth
the right & true order of Speech.

What meane you by Speech?

Speech is the words which men speake one to an-
other.

How many parts of Grammar be there?

Two: The first entreating of seuerall words and
the accidents or things belonging vnto them; called
Etymologia. The second teaching the due order of
ioyning words together in speech, called *Syntaxis* or
Construction.

What call you words?

Euery word is a part of speech.

How many parts of speech be there?

The Accidence nameth eight.

Which be they?

Noune,

Pronoune,

Verbe,

Participle.



Aduerbe,
Coniunction,
Preposition,
Interiection.

OF THE PARTS

Is there either more or lesse?

It were easier and more proper for vs to say there be but foure.

Which were they?

A { Noun, } An { Aduerbe,
Verbe. } Coniunction.

Why so?

For Pronounes and Participles may be ioyned to Nounes : and Prepositions and Interiections to Aduerbs.

Be there but eight words in the world to be spoken?

Yes, there be many thousands of words.

Why do you say there be but eight parts of speech, seeing euery word is a part of speech?

Because all words that be vsed in speech may be called by one of these eight names.

How many things generally do belong to all words?

Two : Forme and Figure.

How so?

For euery word is either primitiue or deriuatiue; which is called, The Forme : and euery word is either simple or compound; which is called, The Figure.

What meane you by these words, Primitiue, Deriuatiue, Simple, and Compound?

Primitiue is euery first root of a word. Deriuatiue is a word drawn out of another word. Simple is a word which is of it selfe. Compound is a word mingled with another.

What difference is betweene the parts of speech?

Two differences.

How so?

1. These foure, Noun, Pronoun, Verbe, Participle be declined : and these foure, Aduerbe, Coniunction, Preposition, Interiection be vndeclined.

What

OF SPEECH.

What meane you by declined?

Declining is the varying or changing the word from his first terminations or ending, into other terminations. A word which cannot be so changed, is sayd to be vndeclined.

Which is the second difference of the parts of speech?

2. In Nounes, Pronounes, Verbs and Participles be two numbers : in the other foure parts of speech there is no number.

Which be the two numbers?

1. The singular number, which speaketh but of one, as, A stone.

2. The plurall number, which speaketh of more than one, as, Stones.

Of a Noun.

W*hat word call you a Noun?*

A Noun is a word that signifieth the name of a thing.

How many sorts of Nounes haue you?

Two : A Noun Substantiue and a Noun Adiectiue.

What call you a Noun Substantiue?

A Noun Substantiue is the name of a thing that may be fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of another word.

How know you whē it may be fully vnderstood of it self?

If I may fitly put (A, or The) before it ; or if I can not ioine the word (thing) vnto it ; it is a Substantiue : as, A booke, The house, &c.

What call you an Adiectiue?

An Adiectiue is the naming of some thing which cannot be fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of some other word.

OF THE PARTS

How will you know it is an Adiectiue?

If I may put this word (thing) vnto it, it is an Adiectiue: as Good, Euill, &c.

How many sorts of Substantiues haue you?

Two: A Substantiue } Proper.
Common.

What call you a Noun Substantiue Proper?

That which belongeth properly to one thing or person: as the proper name

of a	{	man. god. winde. flood. month.	}	or of a	{	woman. goddesse. citie. countrey. iland.
------	---	--	---	---------	---	--

What call you a Common name?

Every other Substantiue which is the name of all things of that sort: as A man. A house. A city.

What things belong specially to a Noun?

Three: Case, Gender, Declension: and to some Nounes also Comparison.

What call you a case?

Every seuerall termination of the Noun.

How many cases haue you?

Six: The Nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Dative, the Accusatiue, the Vocatiue, and the Ablatiue.

Which is the Nominatiue case?

The first word of a perfect Noun.

How know you the Nominatiue case?

The Nominatiue case in due order of speech commeth before the Verbe.

To what question doth it answer?

To the question, Who or What.

How know you the Genitiue case?

By this signe, Of.

OF SPEECH.

To what question doth it answer?

To the question, Whose or Whereof.

How know you the Dative case?

By this signe, To.

To what question doth it answer?

To the question, To whom or To what.

How know you the Accusative case?

The Accusative case in order of speech followeth the Verbe.

To what question doth it answer?

To the question, Whom or What.

How know you the Vocative case?

In the Vocative case we call or speake to one.

How know you the Ablative case?

Sometime by the Preposition ioyned with it; sometime by his signe.

Which be the signes of the Ablative case?

In, With, Through, For, From, By, and Than, after the Comparative degree.

What call you a Gender?

A Gender is the difference of the sex whereby the word is noted to signifie either the male or female: or neither of them.

How many Genders haue ye?

There are but three Genders simply, The Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter: the rest be compounded of these three.

How many Genders are rehearsed in your booke?

Seuen: The Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

How are the Genders distinguished?

By the Article.

What call you an Article?

The marke that noteth the Gender.

How

OF THE PARTS

How many articles be there?

Thre: Hic, Hæc, Hoc.

Which is the article of the Masculine gender?

Hic.

Of the Fæminine?

Hæc.

Of the Neuter?

Hoc.

Of the Common of two?

Hic & hæc.

Of the Common of three?

Hic, hæc & hoc.

Of the Doubtfull?

Hic vel hæc.

Of the Epicæne?

The Epicæne gender is not properly a gender nor hath a proper article.

What is meant by the Epicæne gender?

That which vnder one article, Hic or Hæc, signifieth both the Male & Fæmale; or as we speake, the He and the She, in names of beasts, fowles & fishes.

What call you a Declension?

A declension is the varying or chāging of a noun into diuers terminations, which be called Cases.

How many Declensions be there of Nounes?

Fiue: The first, second, third, fourth, fift.

How will you know of what Declension a Noun is?

By the termination or ending of the genitiue case singular.

How ends the genitiue case singular?

Of the first Declension in *e* diphthong, as *Musa*.

The second, in *i*, as *Magistri*.

The third, in *is*, as *Lapidis*.

The fourth, in *us*, as *Mannus*.

The fifth, in *es*, as *Meridiei*.

OF SPEECH.

The dative case singular?

Of the first, in *a* diphthong, as *Musa*.

The second, in *o*, as *Magistro*.

The third, in *i*, as *Lapidi*.

The fourth, in *ui*, as *Manui*.

The fifth, in *ei*, as *Meridies*.

The accusative case singular?

Of the first, in *am*, as *Musam*.

The second, in *um*, as *Magistrum*.

The third, in *em* or *im*, as *Lapidem*.

The fourth, in *um*, as *Manum*.

The fifth, in *em*, as *Meridiem*.

The vocative case singular?

Of the first, is like the nominative, saving that the nominative in *as* hath the vocative in *a*.

The second, like the nominative for the most part. But in this declension if the nominative end in *us*, the vocative ends in *e*, as *Dominus*, *Domine*. If the nominative ends in *ius*, being the proper name of a man, the vocative ends in *i*, as *Georgius* voc. *Georgi*.

The { Third, }
 { Fourth, } the vocative is like the nominative.
 { Fifth, }

The ablative case singular?

Of the first, in *a*, as *Musa*.

The second, in *o*, as *Magistro*.

The third, in *e* or *i*, as *Lapide*.

The fourth, in *u*, as *Manu*.

The fifth, in *e*, as *Meridie*.

The nominative case plural?

Of the first, in *a* diphthong, as *Musa*.

The second, in *i*, as *Magistri*.

The third, in *es*, as *Lapides*.

The fourth, in *us*, as *Manus*.

The fifth, in *es*, as *Meridies*.

The

OF THE PARTS

The genitive case plurall?

Of the first, in *arum*, as *Musarum*.

The second, in *orum*, as *Magistorum*.

The third, in *um* or *ium*, as *Lapidum*, *Tristitum*.

The fourth, in *uum*, as *Manuum*.

The fifth, in *erum*, as *Meridierum*.

The dative case plurall?

Of the first, in *is*, but *Filia* and *Nata* hath *is* and *abus*, as *Natus* vel *Natabus*: and *Dea*, *Mula*, *Equa*, *Liberta*, end only in *abus*, as *Deabus*.

The second, in *is*, as *Magistris*.

The third, in *ibus*, as *Lapidibus*.

The fourth, in *ibus* or *ubus*, as *Manibus*, *Arcubus*.

The fifth, in *ebus*, as *Meridiebus*.

The accusative case plurall?

Of the first, in *as*, as *Musas*.

The second, in *os*, as *Magistros*.

The third, in *es*, as *Lapides*.

The fourth, in *us*, as *Manns*.

The fifth, in *es*, as *Meridies*.

The vocative case plurall is ever the same which the nominative case plurall is.

The ablative case plurall is ever the same that the dative case plurall is.

Of Adiectives.

How many sorts of Adiectives hath your booke?

Two: Adiectives of three terminations, and Adiectives of three articles.

What Genders hath an Adiective?

Euery perfect Adiective hath in euery case three genders: The Masculine, the Fœminine, and the Neuter.

What call you a termination?

The ending of a word in the last letter or syllable.

How

OF SPEECH.

How will you know the gender of an Adiective?

In euery case where be three terminations, the word in the first termination is the Masculine, as *Bonus*; the second is the Fœminine, as *Bona*; the third is the Neuter, as *Bonum*.

What if there be but two terminations, as Tristis, triste?

Then the word in the first termination, as *Tristis*, is both the Masculine and the Fœminine; the latter, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

What if there be but one termination, as Fœlix, Bonis, Tristibus?

Then the word in that one termination is both the Masculine, the Fœminine, and the Neuter gender.

What speciall rule haue you for Nounes of the Neuter gender?

All Nounes of the Neuter gender both Substantiues and Adiectiues in euery Declension haue the Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, and the Vocatiue alike in both numbers; and in the plural number these three cases end all in *a*.

Is this true in all Nounes?

No: These two Nounes, *Ambo* and *Duo* lacking the singular number, do make their Neuter gender in *o*, and not in *a*, in these three cases.

What Declension be Adiectiues of three terminations?

In the Masculine and Neuter gender they be the second Declension, declined like *Dominus*, and *Magister*, and *Regnum*.

In the Fœminine gender they be the first Declension, declined like *Missa*.

What Declension be Adiectiues of three articles?

They be all the third Declension.

Of

OF THE PARTS

Of Comparifon.

What means you by Comparifon?
Comparifon is the increafing or diminishing the fignification of a word by degrees; as Good, better, beft; Little, leffer, leaft.

How many farts of Comparifons be there?

Four: The firft regular, formed according to the rules of my booke.

The fecond irregular, difagreeing from the rules called *Anomola*.

The third wanting fome degree of comparifon called *Defectiua*.

The fourth rare and out of ufe, called *Abufiua*.

How many degrees of comparifon be there?

Our booke maketh three: The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Positiue.} \\ \text{Comparatiue.} \\ \text{Superlatiue.} \end{array} \right.$

What call you the Positiue?

The firft word of the Adiectiue or Participle, whole fignification hath no increafe either of more or leffe; as *Durus*, hard; *Doctus*, taught.

What call you the Comparatiue?

The word drawn from the Positiue, wherein the fignification is fomewhat increafed or diminished, as *Durior*, harder or more hard; *Stultior*, foolifher or more foolifh; *Doctior*, more learned.

What call you the Superlatiue?

The third word from the Positiue, wherein the fignification is increafed to the higheft degree, fignifying moft, as *Duriffimus*, hardeft or moft hard; *Stultiffimus*, foolifheft or moft foolifh.

Whereof and how is the Comparatiue degree formed?

Of the firft cafe of the Positiue that endeth in *i*,
by

OF SPEECH.

by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Fœminine gender, and *us*, for the Neuter.

Tell vs how.

Of *Durus*, *dura*, *durum* the genitiue case is *Duri*, which by putting to *or*, is made *Durior*, and by putting to *us*, is made *Durius*: so the Comparatiue degree is *Hic & hac Durior* for the Masculine and the Fœminine gender, and *Hoc Durius* for the Neuter gender.

How and whereof is the Superlatiue degree formed?

Three wayes: for the which I haue three rules.

Which be they?

The first is the most generall rule for the most part of Nounes, and for all Participles.

The second is for Nounes that end in *r*, as *Pulcher*, *Niger*.

The third is for six Adiectiues that end in *lis*; *Humilis*, *Similis*, *Facilis*, *Gracilis*, *Agilis*, *Docilis*.

The fourth is for Adiectiues hauing a vowell before *us*; as *Pius*, *Strenuus*.

Whereof and how is the Superlatiue degree formed by your first and generall rule?

Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *s* and *simus*.

Tell how.

Of *Durus*, the first case in *i*, is *Duri*, to which putting *s* and *simus*, is made *Durissimus*, and of *Tristi*, *Tristissimus*.

Whereof & how is the Superlatiue made of Nounes in r?

Of the Positiue, by putting to *rimus*, as of *Pulcher*, putting to *rimus*, is made *Pulcherrimus*.

Whereof and how is the Superlatiue made of those six Nounes in lis?

Of the Positiue, by changing *lis* into *limus*; as of *Humilis* is made *Humilissimus*.

How

OF THE PARTS

How do Adiectiues that haue a vowel going before us, make comparison?

By putting the Aduerbe *Magis*, which signifieth More, before them, for the Comparatiue : and the Aduerbe *Maxime*, which signifieth Most, before them, for the Superlatiue : as *Pius*, Godly, the Positiue ; *Magis pius*, More godly, the Comparatiue ; *Maxime pius*, Most godly, the Superlatiue.

Of a Pronoune.

W*hat words call you Pronounes?*
Certaine words which supply the place of a Nounne, and haue indeede the nature of a Nounne in kinde, case, gender, and declention.

Why be Pronounes vsed?

To signifie or rehearse some persons or thing, the name whereof hath beene vttered before, or may be well discerned.

How be Pronounes distinguished?

Two wayes : First, according to their vse and signification. Secondly, as they be like to Nounnes.

How many sorts of Pronounes haue you according to their vse?

Four : Some be Demonstratiues, which shew a thing or person . *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, and is.*

Secondly, Relatiues, which rehearse a thing or person spoken of before : *Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, qui.*

Thirdly, Possessiues, *Mens, tuus, suus, noster, vester.*

Fourthly, Gentiles, betokening a countrey or nation, a sect or faction, as *Nostros, vestros* ; and *Cuius*, which is a Nounne.

How many sorts of Pronounes haue you as they be like Nounnes?

Two . Substantiues and Adiectiues.

How

OF SPEECH.

How many Pronounes be Substantiues?

These three: *Ego, tu, sui.*

How many be Adiectiues?

Twelue: *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*: to which are added their compounds; *Egomet, tute, idem* and *qui*.

What things belong to a Pronoun?

The same which belong to a Noun: Gender, Case, Declension and Person.

How many persons be there?

Three, both in the singular and also in the plural number.

Which be they?

Three persons singular: $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Ego,} \\ 2. \text{Tu,} \\ 3. \text{Ille,} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} I. \\ \text{Thou.} \\ \text{He.} \end{array}$

Three persons plural: $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Nos,} \\ 2. \text{Vos,} \\ 3. \text{Illi,} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{We.} \\ \text{Ye.} \\ \text{They.} \end{array}$

What words be the first person?

Properly: *Ego, Nos*: and no more.

What words be the second person?

Properly: *Tu, Vos*: and euery vocatiue case.

What words be the third person?

All other Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles, except they be referred to one of these: and so they may be made the same person with them, by the figure called *Euocatio*.

Of a Verbe.

W*hat words call you Verbs?*

Such words as betoken To doe or suffer; To be done or suffered; or only To be; as *Amo, I loue; Amor, I am loued; Sum, I am.*

B

How

OF THE PARTS

How many sorts of Verbs haue you?

Two : A Verbe personall, and a Verbe impersonall.

Which call you a Verbe personall?

A Verbe that is varied and applied to all the persons : as I loue, Thou louest, He loueth.

Which call you a Verbe impersonall?

A Verbe that is formed only in the third person singular ; which hath commonly before his English this word, It, or There : as Decet, It becometh.

How many sorts of Verbs personals haue you?

	}	Actiue.
		Passiue.
Fiue : A Verbe		Neuter.
		Deponent.
		Common.

How do these Verbs differ?

Three wayes : First, in terminations ; Secondly, in signification ; Thirdly, in declining and forming.

How do Verbs differ in termination?

Some end in o, some in or, and few in m.

What Verbs do end in o?

A Verbe Actiue and a Verbe Neuter.

What Verbs end in or?

A Verbe Passiue, a Verbe Deponent, and a Verbe Common.

What Verbs end in m?

Some few Verbs Neuters : as Sum, Forem, Inquam, Possum, &c.

How do Verbs differ in signification?

Some haue the active signification, which is called, The active voice ; some haue the passiue signification, which is called, The passiue voice.

What

OF SPEECH.

What meane you by actiue?

That which betokeneth only Doing, or To doe any thing; as To write, or He writeth.

What call you passiue?

That which betokeneth Suffering, or something to be done; as To be written, or The booke is written.

How will you know when a Verbe is the actiue voice?

It is the actiue voice, if there be no signes of the passiue ioyned with it.

Which be the signes of the passiue?

Am, Art, Is: Was, Were, Wert, Be or Beene.

How know you a Verbe actiue?

It endeth in *o*, hath the actiue signification, and by putting to *r* may be a passiue; as *Amo*, if you put to *r* is made *Amor*, which is a passiue.

How know you a Verbe passiue?

It endeth in *er*, and hath the passiue signes and signification, and by putting away *r* is made an actiue; as *Amor*, putting away *r* is *Amo*, which is the actiue.

How know you a Verbe neuter?

It commonly endeth in *o*, some few end in *m*; it hath commonly the actiue signification, though some haue the passiue; it cannot receiue *r* to be made a passiue: as *Curro*, to runne, cannot receiue *r* to be made *Curror*, I am runne.

How know you a Verbe deponent?

It endeth in *or*, and hath the actiue signification, and cannot lose *r*: as *Loquor* cannot be made *Loquo*.

How know you a Verbe Common?

It endeth in *or*, and hath both actiue and passiue signification; and therefore is called Common; but it cannot lose *r*.

OF THE PARTS

How do Verbs differ in declining?

Verbs in *o* are declined and formed after one sort, and Verbs in *or* after another sort : as appeareth in the Accidence.

How many things specially belong to a Verbe?

Foure : Mood, Tense, Person, and Coniugation.

What call you Mood?

A Mood is the manner of Speech wherein the signification of the Verbe is vttered : as in Declaring, Commanding, Wishing &c.

How many Moods be there?

Six : The Indicatiue, the Imperatiue, the Optatiue, the Potentiall, the Subiunctiue, and the Infinitiu.

How know you the Indicative Mood?

It Sheweth, Rehearseth, or Asketh something, and hath no Signes, but the signes of the Tenses: as He loueth, Doth he loue, He did or hath loued.

How know you the Imperative Mood?

It Biddeth or Commandeth : as Loue thou, or le: him or them loue.

How know you the Optative Mood?

It wisheth or desireth, & hath often these signes: I pray, I wish, I would &c. as, I would I loued: I would he had learned.

How know you the Potentiall Mood?

By these Signes : May, Can, Might, Woul. I, Could, Should, or Ought.

How know you the Subiunctiue Mood?

By some Coniunction ioyned with him: as That, If, When, Whereas, &c.

What difference is betweene the Optative, Potentiall and Subiunctiue?

Nothing at all in Latine : they differ only in signification and signe of the Mood,

How

OF SPEECH.

How know you the Infinitive mood?

It often followeth some other Verbe ; it hath neither number nor person , and may haue this signe To before his English : as To loue, To be loued, &c.

What call you a Tense?

The time wherein any person is sayd to doe or suffer any thing.

How many tenses or times haue you?

Properly but three : The tense or time { present.
past.
to come.

How many tenses hath your booke?

Fiue : that is, The { present.
preterimperfect.
preterperfect.
preterpluperfect.
future.

How chance your booke hath fiue tenses?

The Preter tense which signifieth the time past, is diuided into three tenses : Preterimperfect ; Not perfectly past : Preterperfect ; Perfectly past : Preterpluperfect ; More than perfectly past.

What signifieth the Future tense?

The time to come.

What be the signes of the tenses?

The sign of the	{	present tense,	{	do or doth.	{	am, are, art, is, be.
		preterimperf.		did.		was, were, wert.
		preterperfect.		haue.		haue beene.
		preterpluperf.		had.		had beene.
		future,		shall or will		shall be.

Active, hereafter. Passive,

What call you a Coniugation?

The forme, fashion, or changing of the Verbe into sundry terminations.

OF THE PARTS

How many Coniugations be there?

Four.

How be they knowne?

By the vowell, which is called The Index, that is the marke of the coniugation.

Which is the vowell, index or marke of euery coniugation?

The index or marke of the	}	First, is <i>a</i> long.
		Second, is <i>e</i> long.
		Third, is <i>i</i> short.
		Fourth, is <i>u</i> long.

How will you know what coniugation the Verbe is?

Of a Verbe in *o*, by the vowell that goeth before *re* in the Infinitive mood.

Of a Verbe in *er*, by the vowell that goeth before *ru* in the second person of the Verbe.

Proue this.

Amare, comming of *Amo*, is the first coniugation, because it hath *a* long before *re* in the Infinitive mood.

Amari, comming of *Amor*, is also the first coniugation, because it hath *a* long before *ru* in the second person of the Verbe.

What call you person in a Verbe?

Euery seuerall word in euery Mood and Tense, except the Infinitive Mood, which hath no persons.

How many persons be there in Verbs?

As manie as are in Pronounes: Three in the singular number of euery Tense; except the Imperative Moode: And three also in the plurall number.

What differ your persons in Verbs from the persons in Nounes and Pronounes?

The persons in Nounes and Pronounes doe signifye

OF SPEECH.

nifie Who or what person it is that doth or suffereth any thing.

The person in Verbs doth signifie What it is that such a person doth or suffereth.

Show it by example.

Magister docet, The master teacheth; *Magister* is the person of the Noun which doth something: *Docet* is the person of the Verbe signifying what he doth; that is, Teacheth.

Of Participles.

W*hat words call you Participles?*

Words deriued of Verbs, but in diuers things agreeing with Nounes.

Why be they called Participles?

Because they take part with a Noun and part with a Verbe.

What take they of a Noun?

Case, gender and declining.

What take they of a Verbe?

Tense and signification.

How many sorts of Participles be there?

Two: Some called Participiall Verbs, as *Linacer* thinketh: some called only Participles or Participi-
all Nounes.

How many Participiall Verbs be there?

Two: Gerunds and Supines.

Which call you Gerunds?

Three seuerall voices ending in *di*, *do*, and *dum*:
as *Amandi*, *Amando*, *Amandum*.

What signification haue these?

The English of the Infinitive mood either actiue
or passiue, or of the Participle of the present tense.

OF THE PARTS

Have they any cases?

Some decline them : { *Genitiuo, Amandi, Oflo-*
uing or of being loued.
Accusatiuo, Amandum, To
loue or to be loued.
Ablatiuo, Amando, In lo-
uing or in being loued.

What call you Supines?

Two other words derived of Verbs : The one ending in *um*, called The first supine ; the other ending in *u*, called The latter supine.

What signification have the supines?

The first supine is commonly Englished like the Infinitive mood active; as *Amatum*, To love.

The latter supine is Englished for the most part like the Infinitive mood passive, as *Amatu*, To be loved.

How many kinds of Participiall nounnes have you which
be vsually called Participles?

Four: Two of the Active voice, and two of the Passive voice.

Which be the Participles active?

A Participle of the { present tense.
future in *rus.*

Which be the Participles passive?

A Participle of the { preter tense.
future in *duis*.

How know you a Participle of the present tense?

His English ends in *ing*, as Louing: his Latine in
ans or *ens*, as *Amans*, *Docens*.

Whereof is it formed?

Of the preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood, by putting away the last syllable, and putting for it *ns*: as *Amabam*, put away *bam*, there remaineth but *Ama*, put to *ns*; and it maketh *Amans*.

How

OF SPEECH.

How know you a Participle of the Future tense in rus?

His Latine ends in *rus*, and it is Englished like the Infinitive mood active; as *Amaturus*, To love or about to love.

Whereof is it formed?

Of the latter supine, by putting to *rus*; as to *Lectus* put *rus*, it maketh *Lecturus*.

How know you a Participle of the preter tense?

His Latine ends in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, his English in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as *Amatus*, Loued; *Doctus*, taught; *Visus*, Seene; *Nexus*, Knit.

Whereof is it formed?

Of the latter Supine, by putting to *s*; as to *Lectus* put *s*, it makes *Lectus*.

How know you a Participle of the Future tense in dus?

His Latine ends in *dus*, and is Englished like the Infinitive mood passive; as *Amandus*, To be loved.

Whereof is it formed?

Of the genitive case of the Participle of the present tense by putting away *tis*, and putting for it *dus*; as *Amantis*, if you put *dus* in stead of *tis*, is *Amandus*.

Hath every Verbe all these Participles?

No.

What Participles hath a verbe active & a verb neuter?

Two: A Participle of the present tense, and also a Participle of the Future in *rus*, if it hath the Supines, or els not.

What Participles hath a Verbe passive?

Two: A Participle of the preter tense and a Participle of the Future in *dus*.

What Participles hath a Verbe deponent?

A Verbe deponent for the most part may have all the foure Participles, and so hath a Verbe common: as *Loquor* hath *Loquens*, *Locuturus*, *Locutus*, *Loquendus*. *Largior* hath *Largiens*, *Largiturus*, *Largitus*, *Largiendus*.

How

OF THE PARTS

How be Participles of the present tense declined?

As Nounes adiectiues of three articles; as Fælix.

How be Participles of other tenses declined?

As Nounes adiectiues of three terminations; like Bonus, bona, bonum.

Of the parts of speech vndeclined.

An Aduerbe.

What word call you an Aduerbe?

A word vndeclined ioyned with Verbs and Nounes, to declare some circumstance or quality belonging to the person, the action or the passion, as *Vir hodie strenuus cras fortasse miserè expirabit.* A man to day strong, to morrow perhaps shall die miserably.

What word call you a Coniunction?

A word vndeclined; the vse whereof is to ioine words and sentences together.

What word call you a Preposition?

A word vndeclined and commonly set before other words either in composition or in governing of cases; as Prepositions to the accusatiue 32, to the ablatiue 15, to both cases 4.

What word call you an Interiection?

An vnperfect word signifying nothing of it selfe; but shewing some sudden passion or affection of a mans minde, in ioy, or sorow, feare, disdain or such like.

*And thus much for seuerall words: now followe rules
for ioyning words together, whereof
is made speech.*

The

The second part touching the
order of ioyning words
together.

What is made of words?
Speech.
How is speech made of words?
By ioyning words together in right
and due order

What call you the due ioyning of words together in
order.

It is called in Greeke Syntaxis; we call it Con-
struction.

How many things are to be considered for the right and
due order of ioyning words together in construction?

Two: { First, Three agreements of words, which
we call Concords.
Secondly, The gouerning of words.

Which be the Concords?

The { first, betweene the Nominatiue and the
Verbe.
second, betweene the Substantiue and the
Adiectiue.
third, betweene the Antecedent and the
Relatiue.

What is to be obserued in these six words?

That three of them be weake, and cannot be pla-
ced orderly in speech, except they be guided and
vpholden by the other three stronger.

Which be the weake ones?

The Verbe, the Adiectiue, and the Relatiue.

What must the Verbe haue?

His Nominatiue case.

What

OF THE PARTS

What must the Adiective haue ?

His Substantiue.

What must the Relative haue ?

His Antecedent.

Why call you all these Concords ?

Because euery one of these weaker must agree with the stronger.

Which is the rule of the first Concord ?

A Verbe Personall agreeth with his Nominatiue case in two things. Number and Person.

Must the Verbe Personall be alwaies the same Number and Person that his Nominatiue case is ?

No : there be three Exceptions.

Which is the first exception from this generall rule ?

More Nominatiue cases than one comming together, being the singular number, must haue a Verbe plurall, which must be the same person that the most worthy Nominatiue is.

Which is the most worthy Person ?

The first Person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Giue an example.

Tu & Pater estis in periculo.

Heere be two Nominatiue cases singular, *tu* and *pater* ; a Verbe plural, *estis*, which is the second Person agreeing with *tu*.

Which is the second Exception ?

When a Verbe commeth betweene or after two Nominatiue cases of diuers Numbers, the Verbe may agree eithr with the former or the latter, so they be both of one person.

Giue an example.

Pectus quoque robora sunt, Hir breast became oake also. Heere be two Nominatiue cases : first, the singular *Pectus*, hir breast : secondly, the plurall
robora

O F S P E E C H.

robora, oake : the Verbe *fiunt*, is made, agreeth with the latter.

Which is the third Exception from the first Concord ?

The Nominatiue case of the Verbe is not alwaies a casuall word; but sometime an whole sentence, or a peece of a sentence, or an Infinitive Mood, or an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case.

What call you a Casuall word ?

A word that is declined with cases : as a Nounce Substantiue, an Adiectiue in the Neuter gender, a Relatiue or a Pronoun : all which words may be Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

But how can a sentence, or a peece of a sentence, or an Infinitive Mood, or an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case be Nominatiue case to the Verbe ?

When they stand for the Nominatiue case they must be taken for a Substantiue, & must be supposed to be declined like *hoc Nihil indeclinabile*.

What Number and Person must the Verbe be when any of these is his Nominatiue case ?

If it respect but one thing, the Verbe shalbe the Singular Number and third Person : if it hath respect to more parts or things, it shall be the plurall Number and third Person : as *Otio tempora contemere, ventrem dapibus sarcire, & somno indulgere perdunt ingenium*.

In making and construing Latin where must you put the Nominatiue case ?

For the most part before the Verbe ; but sometimes it may be set after the Verbe.

When may the Nominatiue case be set after the Verbe ?

At three times. First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is the Imperatiue mood. Thirdly, when the signe *It* or *There* commeth before the English of the Verbe.

How

OF THE PARTS

How will you find out the Nominative case to the Verbe?

If I put the question, Who or What, with the English of the Verbe, the word that answereth the question is the Nominative case.

Give an example.

Preceptor legit. The Master readeth.

Question. Who readeth?

Answer. The Master. So the word *Preceptor* is the Nominative case to the Verbe *Legit*.

How many things may be nominative case to the Verbe?

Five : 1. A casuall word. 2. A whole sentence.
3. A piece of a sentence. 4. An infinitive mood.
5. An Aduerbe with a genitive case.

Must every Verbe haue a Nominative case before him?

No : A Verbe impersonall hath no Nominative case before him, but is commonly knowen by these signes, *It* or *There*.

May not the Nominative be turned into the Accusative, and the Verbe into the Infinitive mood?

Yes, when the speech in Latine is made by *quod* or *ut*, which signifieth *that*; as, for *Gaudeo quod tu bene vales*, I may say, *Gaudeo te bene valere* : for *Volo ut tu dicas*, I may say, *Volo te dicere*.

The second Concord.

W*hich is the generall rule for the second Concord?*

The Adiective agreeth with his Substantive in three things : in case, gender & number.

Must an Adiective be alwayes the same case, gender and number with his Substantive?

No : there are two exceptions.

Which is the first exception from the second Concord?

Many Substantives singular coupled with a Coniunction will haue an Adiective plural, which Adiective

OF SPEECH.

icctiue shall agree in gender with the Substantiue of the most worthy gender.

Which is the most worthy gender?

The Masculine is more worthy than the Fœminine, and the Fœminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Is this euer so?

No: for in things without life, the Neuter gender is most worthy.

Giue example.

Arcus & calami donata sunt. Here *Arcus & calami* being both the Masculine gender, make the Adiectiue *donata* the Neuter gender.

Which is the second exception?

The Substantiue is not alwayes a casuall word, but sometime a sentence, or a part of a sentence, or an Infinitiue mood, or an Aduerbe with a genitiue case.

What case, gender and numler shall the Adiectiue be, when any of these is in Substantiue?

Such case as they are accounted to be: and if it haue respect but to one thing, sentence or piece of a sentence, it shall be the Neuter gender and singular number; but if it haue respect to more things than one, it shall be the Neuter gender and plurall number.

How will you find out the Substantiue to the Adiectiue?

If I may put the question, Who or What, with the English of the Adiectiue, the word that answereth the question is the Substantiue to it. *Est liber meus.*

How many things may be Substantiue to the Adiectiue?

Whatsoever may be Nominatiue case to the Verbe, may be Substantiue to the Adiectiue, and Antecedent to the Relatiue.

The

OF THE PARTS

The third Concord.

Which is the generall rule for the third Concord?
The Relatiue agreeth with his Antecedent in three things : in Gender, Number, & Person.
Is the Relatiue alwaies the same gender, number, and person as his Antecedent is?

No : for there be here also the three former exceptions.

Which is the first exception?

Many Antecedents singular coupled with a Conjunction wil haue a Relatiue plurall; which Relatiue shall agree with the Antecedent of the most worthy gender. *Habuit equum & mulam quos vendidit.*

What meane you by Antecedent?

Antecedent is the word in the sentence that goeth before the Relatiue & is rehearsed by the Relatiue.

Which is the second Exception of the third Concord?

When a Relatiue commeth betweene two Antecedents of diuers genders, it may agree with either of them, though they be of diuers numbers also: as *Auis qui Passer appellatur, or quæ passer appellatur.*

Which is the third Exception?

The Antecedent is not alwaies a casuall word, but sometime a sentence &c. as is before in the other two concords : as *Frequens dormit & saepe potat, quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica.*

How will you find out the Antecedent?

If I put the question Who or What with the English of the Relatiue, the word that answereth the question is the Antecedent.

Giue an example.

Libros habeo quos venderem. I haue bookes which I would sel. The Relatiue is *quos*, which; the question, which,

which, what; the answer, which bookes: so *libros* books is the Antecedent to the Relative *quos*.

How is the case of the Relative to be ordered in Construction?

The Relative for his case alwaies supplieth the place of a Substantiue, and must be answered to in case seuerally as a Substantiue, except he be ioined in case, gender, and number, with a Substantiue; and then I must answer to it as to an adiectiue agreeing with his Substantiue in case, gender, and number.

Is there no other rule for ordering the case of a Relative than there is for Substantiues.

Yes: there be two special rules for the case of the Relative.

Which is the first rule for the case of the Relative?

When there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene the Relative and the Verbe, then the Relative shalbe the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Which is the second rule for the case of the Relative?

When there commeth a Nominatiue case between the Relative and the Verbe, then the Relative shall not be nominatiue to the verbe, but shalbe gouerned of the Verbe or of some other word in the same sentence.

What meane you by these words, Shalbe gouerned?

To be gouerned is to be such case as the verbe or word going before will haue after him.

If the Relative be not nominatiue case to the verbe, must he follow the verbe or the word whereof he is gouerned?

No: the Relative and the Substantiue that is ioined with the Relative doe stand in a sentence before the word whereof he is gouerned.

OF THE PARTS

Give an example.

Odisſi amicum, quam ego ſemper dilexi. You haue hated the friend, whom I haue alwaies loued.

Expoſuit ſermonem de amicitia; cuius diſputationis ſententias memoria mandauit.

Shew me how the Relatiue is placed in both theſe examples.

In the firſt the Relatiue, *quem*, is governed of *Dilexi*, and yet is conſtrued before him.

In the later the Relatiue, *cuius*, ioined in caſe, gender, and number with *diſputationis*, is governed of *ſententias*, and ſtands before him.

How will you know of what worde the Relatiue is governed?

By putting in ſtead of the Relatiue the ſame caſe of *u*, or *ille*; for then it muſt be ſo conſtrued as it will follow the word that governs him.

Give an example.

Me criminis accuſas, cuius tute conſcius es.

Thou accuſeſt me of a fault whereof, thy ſelfe art guiltie.

The Relatiue, *cuius*, being changed to *eius* or *illius*, will ſtand thus: *tute*, thou thy ſelfe, *es*, art, *conſcius*, guilty, *illius criminis*: ſo it is governed of *conſcius* which goeth before him.

Which be the words you call Relatiues.

Qui, que, quod, eſpecially.

But Nounes, Interrogatiues and Indefinites, as *Qui*, *uter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quot*, *quotus*, and ſuch like doe follow the rule of the Relatiue; but Relatiues be uſed altogether like adiectiues when they be ioined with Subſtantiues, as *Quam rem agis*.

Gouerning

Gouverning of words.

WHat is to be observed for governing of words?
The word that goeth before in the naturall order of construction, doth commonly governe the word that followeth him.

In what order are the rules placed in your Grammar, which teach how words are governed one of another, or how they must be ordered?

The rules for governing of words are placed according to the order of the parts of speech.

Shew how.

First the rules for the construction of

1. Nounes Substantiues.
2. Nounes Adiectiues.
3. Pronounes.
4. Verbs personals.
5. Gerunds.
6. Supines.
7. Words signifying — } Time.
8. Verbes impersonals. } Space betweene place.
9. Participles. } Proper names of places.
10. Aduerbs.
11. Prepositions.

In what order be the rules placed for all these words?

They be placed according to the order of the cases. First, the rules for the Nominatiue, if the word do governe any. Secondly, rules for the Genitiue. Thirdly, for the Dative. Fourthly, for the Accusatiue. Fifthly, for the Ablatiue.

How will you finde out the rule for any word in a sentence to know why it is put in the Genitiue, Dative, Accusatiue, or Ablative case?

First I must construe the sentence.

OF THE PARTS

What meane you by Construe?

To construe is to place every word in order according to the naturall vse of speech, and to giue to euery word his fit English.

How will you seeke the rule for the cases when you haue construed the sentence?

First, I must consider of what word the case is gouerned: Secondly, what part of speech the word is, and of what signification; and then turne to the rules that are set downe for that part of speech, and for that case.

Giue an example.

Est natura hominum nouitatis auida.

Construe this sentence.

Natura, the nature, *hominum*, of men, *est*, is, *auida*, greedie or desirous, *nouitatis*, of noueltie.

How will you seeke out the cases in this sentence of your rules?

First, I see *natura*, the nominatiue case comming before the verbe *est*, according to the first Concord. Secondly, heere is *hominum*, the genitiue case plurall of the third declension, and gouerned of *Natura*, because the word goeth next before him in construction, and I know *natura* is a nounce substantiue, therefore I turne to the rules for nounes substantiue; and I find, when two substantiues come together betokening diuers things, the later shalbe the Genitiue case.

Goe forward.

I find *Auida* an adiectiue, agreeing in case, gender, and number, with *natura*, according to the second Concord: then I find *nouitatis*, the genitiue case singular of the third declension, which I see is gouerned of *auida* being a nounce adiectiue: therefore I seeke among the rules for adiectiues that gouerne

OF SPEECH.

uerne a genitiue case : and find that adiectiues that signifie desire, knowledge, &c. will haue a genitiue case.

What order will you obserue in construing of a sentence?

If there be a vocatiue case, I must take that first : then I must seeke out the principall Verbe and his nominatiue case ; and construe first the nominatiue case ; and if there be any Adiectiue or Participle with him, then I must English them next , and such words as they gouerne : then the Verbe : and if there follow an Infinitiu mood , I must take that next : then the Aduerbe : then the Case which the Verbe properly gouerneth : and lastly, all the other Cases in their order. First, the Genitiue ; secondly, the Datiue, &c.

What if there be not all these words?

Then I must take so many of them as be in the sentence and in this order.

Is this order euer to be obserued?

No : it may be altered by Interrogatiues, Relatiues, Infinitiuues, genitiues of partition, and Coniunctions.

What speciall things must be obserued in construing?

That the nominatiue case be set before the verbe the accusatiue after the verbe, the infinitiu mood after another mood, the substantiue and the adiectiue must be construed together, except the adiectiue do passe ouer his signification vnto some other word which he gouerneth.

The accusatiue before an infinitiu mood must haue the word (*that*) ioined with him, the preposition must be ioined with his case.

Shew some example of these things.

Quaquam te Marce fili annum iam audientem Cra-

OF THE PARTS

sippum, idq; Athenis, abundare oportet preceptis institutisq; Philosophia, propter summam & doctoris auctoritatem & urbis.

Construe this.

Marce fili, O sonne Marke, quanquam, although, oportet te, it behoueth thee, audientem, hearing, Cratippum, Cratippus, annum, a yeere, iam, now, idque, and that, Athenis, at Athens, abundare, to abound, preceptis, in the precepts, institutisq;, and in the ordinances or instructions, philosophia, of philosophie, propter summam auctoritatem, for the great or high authoritie, &, both, doctoris, of the teacher, &, and also, urbis, of the citie.

What order must you obserue, when you turne English into Latine?

The same that is obserued in construing : I must first looke out the principall Verbe.

How will you know it?

It is the first Verbe in the sentence, except there go before it a Relatiue or a Coniunction, or except it be the Infinitive mood.

What must you looke out, when you haue found the Verbe?

His Nominative case : and so forward, as I did in construing. And I must euer set downe the Substantive in his right case, and know his gender and number before I ioyne the Adiective with him.

Questions

OF SPEECH.

Questions for the better vnder-
standing the order in seeking out the
genders of Nounes and preter-
perfect tenses of Supines
and Verbes, by
Lillies verses.

For Genders of Nounes.

How will you seeke out the Gender of a Noun?
First I must learne whether it be a proper
name or a common name.

How many sorts of proper names have you?

Two: for they either be referred to the male kind
or to the female kinde.

*How many be of the male kinde, and how many of the
female kinde?*

Fiue of the male kinde; that is, the proper names
of gods, of men, of fouds or riuers, of moneths,
and of windes: and fiue of the female kinde; that is,
proper names of goddesses, of women, of cities, of
countreys, and of ilands.

*How many rules haue you for the genders of proper
names?*

Two.

Which be they?

The first: *Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur mascula
dicas.*

The second: *Propria sœmineum referentia nomina
sexum sœmineo generi tribuuntur.*

*What gender be the first fiue which be referred to the
male kind?*

The masculine gender.

OF THE PARTS

What gender be the second five referred to the females kind?

The feminine, except certaine names of cities.

Which be they?

Two of the masculine gender: *Sulmo*, *Agragar*.
three of the neuter gender: *Arens*, *Sylbur*, *praneste*; and
Anxur somewhere the masculine, and somewhere
the neuter gender.

What if the nounce be no proper name?

Then I must consider whether it be not the name
of a tree.

What if it be the name of a Tree?

Then my rule is this.

Appellativa Arborum, &c.

What gender must the name of a Tree be by this rule?

The feminine gender.

Be all names of Trees the feminine gender?

No: it is hard to make a rule so generally true;
but there will be some exception.

What call you words agreeing to the rule?

Words agreeing with the rule, be called Regular:
words excepted, be called Anomala or Irregular.

What nounces of Trees be excepted from this rule?

Two of the masculine gender: *Spinus* and *Oleaster*:
five of the neuter. *Siler*, *Suber*, *Thuus*, *Robur*, and *Acer*.

*If your nounce be neither proper name, nor name of
Tree, how will you seeke out his gender?*

I must seeke out the gender of euery other com-
mon name by knowing whether his genitiue case
singular doth increase or not.

When is a noun: said to increase in his genitiue case?

When it hath more syllables in the genitiue case
than in the nominatiue.

What if he do not increase in the genitiue case?

Then my rule is: *Nomen non crescentis genitiuo seu
caro carnis.*

What

OF SPEECH.

What genders be nounes that do not increase in the genitive case by this rule?

All that be regular be the feminine, but many be irregular and excepted.

What genders be those that be excepted?

Some of the masculine, contained in this exception: *Mascula nomina in a dicuntur multa virorum: &c.* & *Mascula Græcorum quot declinatio prima: &c.* & *Mascula item verres: &c.* & *Mascula in er ceu venter:* Secondly, some of the neuter in this exception. *Neutrum nomen in e: &c.* Thirdly, some of the Doubtfull in this: *Incerti generis: &c.* Lastly, some of the Common of two in this: *Compositum a verbo dans a: &c.*

Is there not also an exception in these words: Fæminei generis sunt, Mater &c.?

No: All those be regular agreeing with the generall rule, being the feminine gender; but they are excepted from the rule of exception going before the.

Mascula in er, ceu venter: in os, velus: &c. for though they end some in *er* and some in *us*, yet they be not the masculine gender.

What if the noun doe increase in the genitive case?

Then I must looke whether the last syllable sauing one be lifted vp sharpe in pronouncing: as in *Virtus*, genitiuo *virtutis*: or pressed downe flatte: as in *Sanguis*, genitiuo *Sanguinis*.

What generall rules haue you for nounes that do increase in the genitive case?

Two: the former: *Nomen crescentis penultima si genitiui syllaba acuta sonat. &c.*

The later: *Nomen crescentis penultima si genitiui sit grauis &c.*

What nounes belong to the former rule?

Such nounes as do increase in the genitive case: hauing the last syllable sauing one lifted vp, sharpe.

What

OF THE PARTS

What gender be those nounes that belong to this rule?

All that be regular be the feminine gender, those that be irregular be excepted:

What gender be those nounes that be excepted?

Some of the masculine in this exception:

1. *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba nomina quædam &c.*
2. *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n &c.*
3. And *Mascula in er, or, & es &c.*

Secondly, some of the neuter in this exception:

Sunt neutralia & hæc monosyllaba &c.

Thirdly, some of the doubtfull in this exception:

Sunt dubia hæc, python &c.

Lastly, of the common of two in this exception:

Sunt commune parens &c.

What nounes belong to the later rule?

Such as do also encrease in the genitiue case, but haue the last syllable sauing one pressed downe flat in pronouncing.

What genders be nounes belonging to this rule.

Those that be regular be the masculine gender.

What gender be the irregular which are excepted?

Some of the feminine gender in this exception:

Fæminei generis sit hyperdissyllabon in do &c.

Secondly, some of the neuter in this:

Est neutrale genus signans rem &c.

Thirdly, some of the doubtfull in this:

Sunt dubij generis cardo, margo &c.

Lastly, some of the common of two in this:

Communis generis sunt ista, vigil &c.

For Preterperfect tenses of Verbs.

How will you finde out the Preterperfect tense of a Verbe?

I must consider five things.

Which

OF SPEECH.

Which be they?

First, whether the Verbe be simple or compound.

Secondly, whether it hath a Preterperfect tense, or whether it wants; or whether it hath not a double Preterperfect tense.

Thirdly, whether it hath a Preterperfect tense of it selfe, or borroweth it of another Verbe.

Fourthly, whether it end in *o* or in *or*.

Fifthly, what Coniugation it is.

Why must you consider these five things?

Because I haue severall directions among the rules for all these sorts of Verbs.

*Then how will you finde out the Preterperfect tense of a simple Verbe ending in *o*, having a Preterperfect tense of himselfe?*

If it be the first, second, or fourth Coniugation, and not a Neuter passive, by the rule that is made for the termination of the second person singular of the Indicative mood.

Which is the termination of the second person in the first Coniugation?

As.

What is the rule for it?

As in *praesenti perfectum format in aui.*

Do all Verbs of the first Coniugation make their Preterperfect tense in aui?

No: there be diuers Verbs after excepted by name: as *Lauo, laui; Iuro, iuni, &c.*

What is the termination of the second person singular in the second Coniugation?

Es.

What is the rule for es?

Es in *praesenti perfectum format in iudans.*

Do all simple Verbs of the second Coniugation make their Preterperfect

OF THE PARTS

Preterperfect tense in iiii?

No: some are excepted by name: as *Iubeo, iussi; Sorbeo, sorbui & sorpsi, &c.* and some by other rules of exception.

How many rules of exception be there in the second Coniugation?

Three: First, *Quatuor his infra geminatur*; to which are added, *Suadeo, Video* and *Ardeo*. Secondly, *L vel ante geo si fiet, &c.* to which are added diuers other Verbs. Thirdly, *Veo fit vi, &c.* to which are added, *Cieo* and *Vieo*.

Which is the termination of the second person singular in the fourth Coniugation?

Is.

Which is the rule for it?

Quarta dat is, iui, &c.

Do all Verbs of the fourth Coniugation forme their Preterperfect tense in iui?

No: there be certeine Verbs afterward excepted by name: *Venio, Cambio, &c.*

How will you finde out the Preterperfect tense of a Verbe of the third Coniugation?

By the rule that is made for the termination of the first person singular of the Verbe.

Which is the termination of the first person singular in Verbs of the third Coniugation?

There be many terminations according to the order of the letters.

Which be they?

Bo, Co, Do, Go, Ho, Lo, Mo, No, Po, Quo, Ro, So, Sto, To, Vo, Xo, Cio, Dio, Pio, Rio, Tio, Uo.

Which is the rule for Bo?

Bo fit bi, &c.

Da

OF SPEECH.

Do all simple Verbs of this Coniugation in bo make their
Preterperfect tense in bi?

No : some be excepted : as *Scribo, Nubo, &c.*

Must you obserue this order in every termination?

Yes.

Of Verbs compound.

How will you know the Preterperfect tense of a compound Verbe?

There is a generall rule : *Prateritum dat idem simplex & compositium, &c.*

Is the Preterperfect tense of the compound alwayes the same that the simple is?

No : there be diuers rules of exception, and diuers excepted by name.

Which is the first exception?

Syllaba semper quam simplex geminat, &c.

Which is the second exception for a compound Verbe?

First, for the compounds of *Plico*. Secondly, for the compounds of *Oleo*. Thirdly, for the compounds of *Pungo*. Fourthly, for the compounds of *Do*. Lastly, for the compounds of *Sto*.

Which is the third exception.

For certaine Verbs which change the first vowell of the Present tense and Preterperfect tense into *e*, beginning : *Verba haec simplicia, &c.*

Which is the fourth exception for compound Verbs?

It is for certain Verbs whose compounds change their first vowell into *i*, beginning : *Hac, habeo, lateo, salio, &c.*

Is there any peculiar obseruation of any speciall Verbs among these?

There is in the compounds of *Cano* : *Acano natum, &c.*

Of

OF THE PARTS

Of {

 Placeo : as *A placeo sic displiceo*, &c.
 Pango : as *Composita a pango*, &c.
 Scalpo :
 Calco : } as *Composita a Scalpo*, &c.
 Salto :
 Claudio :
 Quatio : } as *Composita a Claudio*, &c.
 Lano :

Which is the last rule for the compound verbs?

It is for certaine verbs whose compounds change the first vowell of the present tense, but not of the preterperfect tense, into *i* : beginning, *Hac se componas, Ago, Emo* &c.

Is there among these any Verbes that require any speciall obseruation?

Yes, in some compounds of *Ago* : as *Sed pauca notentur*, &c.

Of {

 Rego : as *A rego sic pergo*, &c.
 Facio : as *Nil variat facio*, &c.
 Lego : as *A lego nata re, se*, &c.

For Verbs in or.

How will you know the preterperfect tense of a Verbe in or?

This rule teaceth.

Verba in or admittunt ex posteriore supino prateritum verso u per us, & sum consociato vel fui, ut a lectu lectus sum vel fui.

Do all Verbs in or make the preterperfect tense of the latter supine putting to *s* and *sum vel fui*.

All Verbs passiues do, whose actiues haue the supines : but heere be also set downe certaine other verbs in or, which must be learned seuerally by themselves as they be heere rehearsed.

What

OF SPEECH.

What Verbs be there which haue a double praterperfect sense?

There be diuers which are exprest in speciall verses next to verbs in or beginning: *Prateritum actiue & passiuæ vocis habent hæc. &c.*

What praterperfect senses haue neuter passiuæ?

The praterperfect tense of a passiuæ: as *Gaudeo, gaudius sum. Fido fesus sum. Audeo ausus sum. Fio factus sum. Soleo solitus sum. Mæreo mæstus sum.* but *Phocas* a certaine Grammarian thinketh *mæstus* a nounce.

what verbs do borrow their praterperfect sense of others?

Those be also set downe feuerally in another diuision of these verses: beginning, *Quadam prateritum verba accipiunt aliunde.*

What kind of verbs are heere first set downe which borrow their praterperfect tense?

The Verbe in sco called *inceptiuum*, that is, signifying to begin to do, or to wax: as *tepesco*, to begin to be warme; *feruesco*, to begin to be hoat, comming of *ferueo* to be hoat: when they are put for the primitiue they haue the praterperfect tense of the primitiue: as *feruesco* hath *ferui* of *ferueo*.

The other verbs of this sort do follow.

What verbs lacke the praterperfect tense?

Certaine verbs which follow in the next diuision: *Prateritum fugiunt.*

For Supines of simple Verbs.

How will you know the supine of a simple verbe?
If it haue supines, I must find them out by the rule made for the termination of the praterperfect tense.

Why

OF THE PARTS

Why so?

For the supine is formed of the preterperfect tense.

Which be the terminations of the preterperfect tense?

Bi, Ci, Di, Gi, Li, Mi, Ni, Pi, Qui, Ri, Pfi, Ti, Vi, Uli, Xi.

What is the rule for the termination Bi?

Bi fit tum &c.

What is the rule for Ci?

Ci fit tum, vt Vici victum.

What is the rule for Di?

Di fit sum vt Vidi visum.

Are all the preterperfect tenses formed directly according to the rule for the termination?

No: there are some accepted of euery termination, except Bi, and Ci.

What is the rule for the supine of a verbe compound?

Compositum vt simplex formatur quodq; supinum.

Is the supine of a Verbe compound the same allwaies that the simple is?

Not alwaies: there are some few excepted after the generall rule: as Tunsum, ruitum, saltum &c.

What Verbs do lacke supines?

Those Verbs which be rehearsed in the last section of these verses, beginning:

Hec raro aut nunquam retinebunt verba supinum.

Tables

Tables shewing the ma-
ner of declining Nounes
Substantiues, Adiectiues, and
Participles, and the Comparisons
of Adiectiues and Participles; as
also the coniugating of Verbs in *o*
and *or*.



I 6 0 5.

D

The declining of Articles and

SINGVLARITER.

Nom.	Genit.	Dat.	Accus.	Voc.	Ablat.
------	--------	------	--------	------	--------

Hic			Hunc		Hoc
Hæc	Huius.	Huius.	Hanc	carer.	Hac
Hoc.			Hoc.		Hoc.

Declina-
tio 1.

a.	a.	e.	am vel	a.	a.
as.			an.		
e.	es.	e.	en.	e.	e.
es.	e.	e.		es. e.	e.

Declina-
tio 2.

er. ir.				er. ir.	
				ur.	o.
us.	i.	o.	um.	e.	
um.				um.	
eus.	eos.	ei.	eum vel ea	eu.	eo.

Declina-
tio 3.

o. c.				o. c.	
l. n.				l. n.	
r. s.	i.	i.	em.	r. s.	e.
t. x.			im.	t. x.	i.
a. e.				a. e.	

Declina-
tio 4.

us.	us.	us.	um.	us.	u.
u.	u.	u.	u.	u.	

Declina-
tio 5.

es.	ei.	ei.	em.	es.	e.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Nounes Substantiues.

PLURALITER

Nom. Genit. Dat. Accus. Voc. Ablat.

Hi	Horum		Hos		
He	Harum	His	Has	caret.	His.
Hec.	Horum		Hec.		

a.	arum.	is.	as.	a.	is
		abus.			abus.

Mia.
Encas.
Filia.
Penelope.
Orpheus.

i.	orum.	is.	os	i.	is.
a.			a	a.	

Aper. vir.
Satur.
Annus.
Templum.
Anronius.
Orpheus.

es.	um.	bus.	es.	es.	bus.
a.	iurum.		a.	a.	

Sermo.
Halec.
Animal.
Nomen.
Pater.
Lapis.
Caput.
Codex.
Poema.
Mare.

us.	um.	ibus.	us.	us.	ibus.
u.		ubus.	u.	u.	ubus.

Fruſus.
Manus.
Cornu.
Genu.
Facies.
Acies.
Dies.

es.	erum.	ebus.	es.	es.	ebus.
-----	-------	-------	-----	-----	-------

Declining of Adiectives and SINGVLARITER.

Masc.

Nom.	Genit.	Dat.	Accus.	Voc.	Ablat.
us. er.	i.	o.	um.	e. er.	o.

Fem.

a.	a.	a.	am.	a.	a.
----	----	----	-----	----	----

Neut.

um.	i.	o.	um.	um.	o.
-----	----	----	-----	-----	----

Declining of Adiectives and

is.us. x.	is.	i.	em.	is. us.	e.i.
e.us. x.	is.	i.	e.us. s.	e.x. us.	e.

Comparisons of Adiectives and

Masculine.
Pos.
Com.
Sup.

us.er.	i.	o.	um.	e.er.	o.
ior.	ioris.	iori.	iorem.	ior.	iore.
maus.	mi.	mo.	maum.	me.	mo.

Feminine.
Pos.
Com.
Sup.

a.	a.	a.	am.	a.	a.
ior.	ioris.	iori.	iorem.	ior.	iore.
ma.	ma.	ma.	mam.	ma.	ma.

Neuter.
Pos.
Com.
Sup.

um.	i.	o.	um.	um.	o.
ius.	ioris.	iori.	ius.	ius.	iore.
muu.	mi.	mo.	muu.	muu.	mo.

Participles of three terminations.

PLURALITER.

Nom. Gen. Dat. Accus. Voc. Ablat.

i. orum. is. os. i. is.

e. arum. is. as. e. is.

a. orum. is. a. a. is.

Durus.
Pulcher.
Niger.
Doctus.
Docendus.

Participles of three Articles.

es. ium. bus. es. es. bus.

a. ium. bus. a. a. bus.

Tristis triste.
Amans.
Fœlix.
Audax.

Participles of three terminations.

i. orum. is. os. i. is.

iores. iorū. ioribus. iores. iores. ioribus.

mi. morū. mis. mos. mi. mis.

e. arum. is. as. e. is.

iores. iorū. ioribus. iores. iores. ioribus.

ma. marū. mis. mas. ma. mis.

a. orum. is. a. a. is.

iora. iorū. ioribus. iora. iora. ioribus.

ma. morū. mis. ma. ma. mis.

Durus.
Pulcher.
Doctus.

Comparisons of Adiectives

SINGVLARITER.

Nom. Genit. Dat. Accus. Voc. Ablat.

MASCVLINE.

Pos.

is. x. ns.	is.	i. x.	em.	is. v. ns.	i. e.
---------------	-----	-------	-----	---------------	-------

Com.

ior.	ioris.	iori.	iozem.	ior.	iore.
------	--------	-------	--------	------	-------

Sup.

mus.	mi.	mo.	mun.	me.	ma.
------	-----	-----	------	-----	-----

FEMININE.

Pos.

is. x. ns.	is.	i.	em.	is. x. ns.	i. e.
---------------	-----	----	-----	---------------	-------

Com.

ior.	ioris.	iori.	iozem.	ior.	iore.
------	--------	-------	--------	------	-------

Sup.

ma.	ma.	ma.	mam.	ma.	ma.
-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----

NEVTER.

Pos.

e. x. ns.	is.	i.	e. x. ns.	e. x. ns.	i. e.
--------------	-----	----	--------------	--------------	-------

Com.

ius.	ioris.	iori.	ius.	ius.	iore.
------	--------	-------	------	------	-------

Sup.

mus.	mi.	mo.	mun.	mun.	mo.
------	-----	-----	------	------	-----

and Participles of three Articles.

PLURALITER

Nom.	Genit.	Dat.	Accus.	Voc.	Ablat.
------	--------	------	--------	------	--------

es.	ium.	is.	es.	es.	bus.
-----	------	-----	-----	-----	------

Triflis. Fœlix.
Audax.
Amans.

iores.	iorum.	iori- bus.	iores.	iores.	ioribus.
--------	--------	---------------	--------	--------	----------

mi.	morum	mis.	mos.	mi.	mis.
-----	-------	------	------	-----	------

es.	ium.	bus.	es.	es.	bus.
-----	------	------	-----	-----	------

iores.	iorum.	iori- bus.	iores.	iores.	ioribus.
--------	--------	---------------	--------	--------	----------

ma.	marum	mis.	mas.	ma.	mis.
-----	-------	------	------	-----	------

a.	ium.	bus.	a.	a.	bus.
----	------	------	----	----	------

iora.	iorum.	iori- bus.	iora.	iora.	ioribus.
-------	--------	---------------	-------	-------	----------

ma.	morum	mis.	ma.	ma.	mis.
-----	-------	------	-----	-----	------

Coniugationum Typus.

ACTIVA ET NEUTRA.

INDICATIVVS.

SINGVLARITER. | PLVRALITER.

Præfens.

I loue, or do loue.

We loue, or do loue.

o,	as,	et:	a	} <i>mus, tis,</i>	} <i>ant.</i>
eo,	es,	et:	e		
o,	is,	it:	i		
io,	is,	it:	i		
					<i>ent.</i>
					<i>unt.</i>
					<i>iunt.</i>

Præteritum imperfectum.

a	} I loued, or did loue.	} We loued, or did loue.
e		
e		
ie		
	<i>bam, bas, bat:</i>	<i>bamus, batis, bant.</i>

Præteritum perfectum.

I haue loued.

We haue loued.

i, isti, it:

imus, istis, } *erunt*
} *vel ère.*

Præteritum plusquàm perfectum.

I had loued.

We had loued.

eram, eras, erat: *eramus, eratis, erant.*

Futurum.

I shall or will loue.

We shall or will loue.

a	} <i>bo, bis, bit:</i>	} <i>bimus, bitis, bunt.</i>
a		
am	} <i>es, et:</i>	} <i>emus, etis, ent.</i>
iam		

Coniugationum Typus.

27

PASS. DEPON. ET COMM.

INDICATIVVS.

SINGVLARITER. PLVRALITER.

Præfens.

I am loued.

or, $\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ e \\ e \\ i \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} ris \\ re, \\ i \\ i \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} a \\ e \\ i \\ i \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} tur: \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix}$

We are loued.

$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ e \\ i \\ i \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} mur, mini, \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} an \\ en \\ un \\ in \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} tur \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix}$

Præteritum imperfectum.

I was loued.

$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ e \\ e \\ ie \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} bar \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} baris \\ bare, \\ \\ \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} batur: \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix}$

We were loued.

$\begin{matrix} bamur, bamini, bantur. \end{matrix}$

Præteritum perfectum.

I haue beene loued.

$\left. \begin{matrix} us \\ \\ \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} sum \\ fui, \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} es \\ isti, \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} est \\ it: \end{matrix}$

We haue beene loued.

$\left. \begin{matrix} i \\ \\ \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} sumus \\ fuimus \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} estis \\ istis \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} sunt \\ erunt re. \end{matrix}$

Præteritum plusquam perfectum.

I had beene loued.

$\left. \begin{matrix} us \\ \\ \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} seram \\ fuerã, \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} eras \\ ras, \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} erat \\ rat: \end{matrix}$

We had beene loued.

$\left. \begin{matrix} i \\ \\ \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} seramus \\ ramus, \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} eratis \\ ratis, \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} erant \\ rant. \end{matrix}$

Futurum.

I shall or will be loued.

$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ e \\ ar, \\ iar \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} bor \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} beris \\ bere, \\ eris \\ ere, \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} bitur: \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix}$

We shall or will be loued.

$\begin{matrix} bimur, bimini, buntur. \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix}$

Coniugationum Typus.

ACTIVA ET NEUTRA.

IMPERATIVVS.

SINGVLARITER. PLVRALITER.

Præfens.

Loue thou.

a to, } et to:
e to, } eat to:
e to, } at to:
i to, } iat to:

Loue we.

e } a } ent to.
e } mus, } e } te } eat to.
a } i } at to.
ia } i } iat to.

OPTATIVVS. Vtinam

God grant I loue.

em, es, et:
eam, }
am, } as, at:
iam, }

God grant we loue.

emus, etis, ent.
amus, atis, ant.

Præteritum imperfectum.

Would God I loued.

rem, res, ret:

Would God we loued.

remus, retis, rent.

Præteritum perfectum.

I pray God I haue loued.

rim, ris, rit:

I pray God we haue loued.

rimus, ritis, rint.

Præteritum plusquàm perfectum.

Would God I had loued.

issem, isses, isset:

Would God we had loued.

issemus, issetis, issent.

Futurum.

God grant I loue hereafter.

ro, ris, rit:

God grant we loue hereafter.

rimus, ritis, rint.

Coniugationum Typus.

PASS. DEPON. ET COMM.

IMPERATIVVS.

SINGVLARITER. PLVRALITER.

Præsens.

Be thou loued.

a } *re* } *e* } *ea* } *tur* }
e } *tor* } *a* } *tor* }
i } *ia* }

Let vs be loued.

e } *ea* } *a* } *mini* } *en* } *tur* }
a } *mur* } *e* } *nor* } *en* } *tor* }
ia } *i* } *ia* }

OPTATIVVS. *Vtinam*

God grant I be loued

Amer, eris vel ere, etur
ar, aris vel are, atur:

God grant we be loued.

emur, emini, entur.
amur, amini, antur.

Præteritum imperfectum.

Would God I were loued.

rer } *reris* }
erere, } *retur:*

Would God we were loued.

remur, remini, rentur.

Præteritum perfectum.

I pray God I haue bene loued.

tus } *sim* } *sis* } *sit* }
fuerim, ris, rit:

I pray God we haue bin loued.

ti } *simus* } *sitis* } *sint* }
rimus, ritis, rint.

Præteritum plusquàm perfectum.

Would God I had bene loued.

tus } *essem* } *esses* } *esset* }
fuissem, sses, sset:

Would God we had bin loued.

ti } *essemus* } *essetis* } *essent* }
ssemus, ssetis, ssent.

Futurum.

God grant I be loued hereafter.

tus } *sero* } *eris* } *erit* }
fuero, ris, rit:

God grant we be loued hereafter.

ti } *serimus* } *eritis* } *erunt* }
rimus, ritis, rint.

Coniugationum Typus.

ACTIVA ET NEUTRA.

Modus Potentialis & Subiunctivus similes

POTENTIALIS, } *Est quo posse, velle aut
verbum adiuunctum*

SUBIUNCTIVVS, } *Semper aliquam Con-
quum, cum, &c.*

Anglicè autem,

POTENTIAL.

SUBIUNCT.

I may or can loue.	When I loue.
I might, would, should or could loue.	When I loued, or did loue.
I might, would, should or ought to haue loued.	When I haue loued.
I might, would, should or ought to had loued.	When I had loued.
I may or can loue here- after.	When I shall or will loue.

INFINITIVVS.

Præs. & Præt. imp.	Præt. per. & plusq.	Futurum.
To loue.	To haue or had loued.	To loue hereafter.
<i>a</i> <i>e</i> <i>e</i> <i>i</i> } <i>re.</i>	<i>isse.</i>	<i>urum esse.</i>

GERVNDIA.

Of louing, In louing, To loue.
di, do, dum.

SVPINVM, I.

To loue.
um.

Coniugationum Typus.

PASS. DEPON. ET COMM.

sunt Optatio, in omnibus temporibus.

debere fieri aliquid significamus: neq³ ullum Adhabet, nec Coniunctionem.

iunctionem annexam habet: videlicet, Si, ut,

sic exprimuntur.

POTENTIAL.	SVBIVNCT.
I may or can be loued.	When I am loued.
I would, should, or ought to be loued.	When I was loued.
I would, should, or ought to haue bene loued.	When I haue bene loued.
I would, should, or ought to had bene loued.	When I had bene loued.
I may or can be loued hereafter.	When I shall or will be loued.

INFINITIVVS.

Pres.& pret. imp.	Præt. per. & plusq.	Futurum.
To be loued.	To haue or had bene loued.	To be loued heereafter.
<i>a } ri.</i> <i>e } i.</i> <i>iri.</i>	<i>um esse vel fuisse.</i>	<i>um iri vel dum esse.</i>

GERVNDIA.

Of being loued, In being loued, To be loued.
di, do, dum.

SVPINVM, II.

To be loued.
u.

Coniugationum Typus.

ACTIVA ET NEUTRA.

Modus Potentialis & Subiunctivus similes

POTENTIALIS, { *Est quo posse, velle aut
verbum adiuunctum*

SUBIUNCTIVVS, { *Semper aliquam Con-
iunctum, cum, &c.*

Anglicè autem,

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I may or can loue.

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I might, would, should or
could loue.

When I loued, or did
loue.

I might, would, should or
ought to haue loued.

When I haue loued.

I might, would, should or
ought to had loued.

When I had loued.

I may or can loue heere-
after.

When I shall or will loue.

INFINITIVVS.

Præs. & Præt. imp.

Præt. per. & plusq.

Futurum.

To loue.

To haue or had loued.

To loue hereafter.

a
e
i
}

re.

isse.

urum esse.

GERVNDIA.

Of louing, In louing, To loue.

di, do, dum.

SVPINVM, I.

To loue.

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Coniugationum Typus.

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iunctionem annexam habet: videlicet, Si, vt,

hic exprimuntur.

POTENTIAL.	SVBIVNCT.
I may or can be loued.	When I am loued.
I would, should, or ought to be loued.	When I was loued.
I would, should, or ought to haue bene loued.	When I haue bene loued.
I would, should, or ought to had bene loued.	When I had bene loued.
I may or can be loued hereafter.	When I shall or will be loued.

INFINITIVS.

Præs.& præter. imp.	Præt. per. & plusq.	Futurum.
To be loued. a } ri. e } i. iri.	To haue or had bene loued. um esse vel fuisse.	To be loued heere- after. um iri vel dum esse.

GERVNDIA.

Of being loued, In being loued, To be loued.
di, do, dum.

SVPINVM, II.

To be loued.

u.

1. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

2. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

3. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

4. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

5. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

6. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

7. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

8. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

9. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

10. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.



¶ Certaine Dialogues in
easie and familiar Latine, fit for
children to learne in their first con-
struction; wherein they shall haue
a *praxis* of all the most ne-
cessarie rules of con-
struction:

*Gathered by me to that purpose some
yeeres ago, at the request and dire-
ction of a very learned man and
a great Patron of
learning.*



L O N D O N

Printed by I O H N N O R T O N,
*Printer to the Kings most excellent
Maiestie in Latine, Greeke
and Hebrue.*

Anno Domini 1605.

Part the Dialogues in

and familiar Latin, fit for
children to learn in their first con-
fession; with such other things as
are necessary to be known of the
sacrament of confession.

Printed by me to the purpose for
the year 1607.




Printed by Iohn V. orator
for the year 1607.

1607

In hoc dialogo est *praxis* de Concordantijs
& Substantiuorum regimine, aliarumq;
orationis partium quæ insertæ sunt.

GEORGIVS. EDOVARDVS.

G.  Alue plurimum Edouarde.
E. Tu quoq; saluus sis Georgi.
G. Nonne tu miraris quid mihi sit
hic negotij?
E. Egone mirarer puerum otiosum
plateas obambulare & locos
adire a Schola longe disunctos,
quo facilius otuari possit?

G. Facetè iocaris. Nosti me literarum Scientiam pra mul-
tis diuitijs auidè cupere, nec libenter a Schola abesse.

E. Novi equidem. Quæ te causa igitur huc adduxit?

G. Dicam. Is homo qui magister est illius gymnasiij, quod
nuper erat erectum, cum heri apud nos cœnaret, pluri-
mum rogabat parentes meos, vt ego ipsum hodie domi
sue inuiserem.

F. Esne vir bonus & doctus, vt fertur?

G. Ita aiunt. Sed num me putas ea curare quæ nil ad me
attinent? nosti Catonis Distichon:

Si vitam inspicias hominum, si deniq; mores.

Cum culpent alios, nemo sine crimine viuit.

E. Attu paterq; tuus, nisi hoc caute prospexeritis, ambo
fallemini. & malis hominibus assuescere a teneris an-
nis, optima sepe perdit ingenia.

G. Non meministi quid cecinit Cato noster?

Stultitiam simulare loco prudentia summa est. Et aperti
sermone animi imprudentis censetur indicium.

E. Nil nisi facetiæ sunt (Georgi) quacumque loqueris. Dic
mihi serio, multum ne consuetudinis tibi cum isto viro
intercessit?

G. Nihil te celabo (Edouarde) qui mihi multis nominibus
diligendus es. Ego & frater meus natu maximus, fœ-

E

lices

DIALOGVS.

lices eramus, qui huius viri consuetudinem experti sumus, quo neminem noui prudentiorem, nec maioris pietatis alterum: habet itidem uxorem mulierem pulcherrimam & modestissimam matronam.

E. Num aliquos genuit liberos?

G. Hæc illius uxor vnicum illi filium binasque filias peperit: quos omnes sælicissimo ingenio optimæque indolis esse prædicant.

E. Perbeata sua hæc conditio, quem Deus tantis opibus locupletauit. Sed heus, tu mihi factus obuiam, meo itineri hac garrulitate tua impedimento fuisti.

G. Quot tu mille passus progressurus es?

E. Non multa stadia procurram, spero.
Nostine vicum quod macellum appellatur?

G. Quid ni noverim? Consignato tibi eas ades in quibus pabulum conseruatur æquabus mulabusque regijs: hinc ad Diui Pauli venies: postea cum ad proximum diuerticulum processeris, ad leuam conuersus in propinquo erit locus quem queris. Sed quid illic tibi negotij est?

E. Tale est profectò quale minime vellem. Vado accersitum medicum. Aegrotat non sine mortis periculo (quod Deus auertat) frater Iohannes: & eum diris vexari cruciatibus audito, magnum cæpi dolorem.

G. Hui. Ego non ignoro quibus illi opus est medicamentis. Multum edit: frequens dormit: abunde potat; quæ omnia sunt corpori inimica.

E. Ego tecum sentio: obsequar tamen patri mandato. Et medicum accersam, ut fratris vitæ consulam. Vale.

De Adiectiuorum & Pronominum constructione.

ANDREAS. PETRVS.

HENRICVS.

A. **Q**uid est quod te angat animi (mi Petre?) stas enim dubius mentis, veluti & temporis & tu ipsius immemor:

DIALOGVS.

immemor : ludi auidus esse solebas : fortasse te arcus & calami, quæ dudum frægeras, dolore afficiunt.

P. *Nihil minus Andrea. Ego iam ludi desiderio satur, bonarum literarum sum cupidissimus. Nec sum ita mentis inops ut armorum ludicrorum amissio sit mihi molesta.*

A. *Præstas sero sapere quàm nunquam. Quia id igitur vultu tam tristi incedis ?*

P. *Hæc me cura remordet : & acriter pungit quod mihi parentes meos iratos audiuerim, meq; a schola ad mercaturam quamprimum fore auocandum: quarum rerum vtram minùs velim non facile possum existimare.*

A. *Itane expers es consilij, ita mente captus quòd ista audieris ? Nihil fama mendacius, accerrima reprehensione dignus es, teq; ignauo esse animo ostendus, qui verborum sonitu timidus & tam inani venti flatu exanimis factus es.*

P. *Ego te vereor animi nimium audacem, quem nullo metum pavidum vnquam aduertit.*

A. *Bono sis animo. Tempus edax rerum & parentes tui non adeo difficili præditi sunt ingenio, quin delicti tam levis cito futuri sunt immemores, aut facillima tibi apud eos erit culpæ deprecatio.*

P. *O mihi omnium condiscipulorum amicissimè ! Nemo tibi in amore secundus, dulcis ac iucundus es omnibus amicis, & utilis omnibus condiscipulis. Quis tui similis ingenio, quis tibi par voluntate ?*

A. *Ino tu potius hac commendatione dignus es (Petre) qui mihi beneuolentia frater, præceptor cõsilij sèpissime ex-
tristi ; non est ullus amicorũ te mihi charior vel voluntate vel amore. Sed hęc frater adest, imago tui dulcissima.*

P. *Ehodum Henrice, quem quæris ?*

H. *Te ipsum, meum germanum fratrem ; mihi natura animoq; coniunctissimum.*

P. *Tu ex tuo ipsius animo hanc coniecturam facis de meo solim inter reliquos fratres in te amore.*

DIALOGVS.

H. Imo cuiq; fratrum reliquorum satis innotescit mutuus
noster amorum amor.

P. Sed quis te huc misit?

H. Pater. Duorum enim librorum, quos habet Bibliopola
venales eiusdem argumenti, vult te præstantiorem eli-
gere.

P. At cuius est liber iste?

H. Meus; aut Patris qui præcium persoluit.

P. Quanti vanij?

H. Tribus solidis.

P. Quis tibi vendidit?

H. Mercator, vicinus noster.

P. Hic liber crassus est quatuor credo pollices, latus palmis
duobus, longus pedem integrum.

H. At ille alter isto crassior est duobus pollicibus.

A. Longior palma. Tanto fortasse carior erit, quanto est
maior: at id neutri vestrum cura est; quibus pater est
agris abunde diues, nummiq; locupletissimus.

P. Anne tu ipse malis diuitijs an literis diues esse?

A. Ego & diuitias & literas hominibus utiles esse censeo:
illas, ut homo se vitamque suam tueatur; has, ut men-
tem excolat & mores ad virtutem componat.

H. Recte iudicas ni fallor: sed nobis hinc properandum est.
Vale, nobis virisq; plurimum diligende, Andrea.

A. Vos valete mihi quoque multum amabiles, optimi adole-
scentuli.

De constructione Verborum personalium & Gerundiorum.

T. **Q**uid rei est, quod ita incedis erectus (Philippe)
sublimia spectans?

P. Hanc machinam intueor, quod cælum nuncupatur.

T. Hoc etiam Astronomia studiosi frequentes faciunt.

P. Astrum illud, quæ Venus appellatur, multo plus lucet
quàm reliqua.

T. Hem.

DIALOGVS.

T. Hem, nobis ne velles *Astronomus* quispiam videri? *Extrema* est dementia, id te tuo congerroni suadere conari, qui ne terunij quidem *estimabit* illam tuam ostentationem, sed te *stultitia* potius incusabit.

E. *Tempestiuè* me errati admones; sed caue dum huius muneris rectè satis recorderis, recteq; consulas amico qui consilij indigeat, res tuas obliuiscaris, quarum primum meminisse oportuerit. Nequicquam sapit qui sibi non sapit.

T. Sapiencia tua potiare: ego medicina non egeo, neq; incuria, vel inanis officij accusandus sum, vel horum altero, vel vtroq; , qui ea de re, te admonendum esse censui, quæ maxima plurimos aspersit labe: æqui bonique consuleres hanc meam in te voluntatem, neque tu nihil penderes aut flocci faceres hunc amici tui animum.

P. Misereor tui profectò, qui cum rerum tuarum satagis, rerum tamen alienarum studio ita incumbas vt ea negligas, quæ & tuæ conditioni magis conducere, & utilitati tuæ magis inservirent.

T. Noli (*Philippe*) hunc sermonem nimis vrgere, moderare tibi tandem: ego enim ira mea imperare nequeo, quin si pergas me onerare contumelijs, aut verbis aut verberibus par pari referam.

P. Sis bonus ô *felixque* tuis: *Belluinum* est non humanum, ne dum tuum esse credas, isto vlciscendi genere iniuriam illatam propulsare. At vires mihi non suppetunt; quæ si ad impetus illos tuos comparemur, æque erit ac si culex se boni adæquauerit. Parce igitur muri *Leo* iniuste.

T. Siccine soles homini tibi indignanti satisfacere, vt cum verbera tibi minetur, illi palam irrides? Metuo huic animo tuo, ne viribus hisce nimium confidas: at id homini saepe vitio vertit, quod sperat sibi laudi fore.

P. Fiat igitur periculum si ita libet, an ea sis tibi virtus, quæ mea imbecillitati tam longo intervallo antecellat.

DIALOGVS.

T. *Apaga te qui animum induxti tuum, mecum hoc pacto decertare. Quanto præsaret Terentiano militi aſculiare, qui omnia conſilijs prius quàm armis experiri malit?*

P. *Pape quanti eſt ſapere? nihil ergo nobis ſuccenſes optime Thoma.*

T. *Agamus ſeriò tandem (Philippo) amoti iocis: uterq; noſtrum verbis diſceptemus; a verberibus procul abſcedamus. Naſſi præceptorem monitori imperaſſe, omnià illi condiscipulorum crimina vt deferat? Nobisq; eſt pollicitus reum non impune laturum. Neq; ſolus præceptoris metu, ſed odio ſagitij, ſcelere abſtinent generoſi animi.*

P. *Merito te ſemper amaui (mi Thoma) præclare enim ceciniſ Horatius:*

Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore:

Oderunt peccare mali formidine pœna.

Sed hoc ſermone ſuperſedebimus. Accepi dudum a quodam familiari meo aſſinem tuum Georgium Auunculo tuo, qui dudum mortem obiit repentinam, heredem eſſe factum; tantique his paucis diebus emiſſe domum, quanti rix crederes.

E. *Emit vt audio pluriſ quàm valeat; Ducentis vt aiunt libris: ſed is pecunia non indiget: vtinam ita virtute abundaret: faxitq; Deus, vt boni viri officio fungatur, & ſobriè diſcat illis vti bonis, quorum Dei beneficio potitur.*

P. *Laude dicitur aduenas quoſcunque excipere ſine diſcrimine, omneſq; apud illum implentur veteris Bacchi pinquiſq; ferina. Malim enim potius huiusmodi vitam vivere, vt cum boni viri laude & honore perſequantur quòd de republica bene meritus ſit. Vtinam exoneret ſe epulonibus illis, & egenis plura largiatur: quod ab alijs video liberaliſſimè fieri, quos ille diuitijs & dignitate longe ſuperat.*

T. *Mentis deſepiat penitus niſi ſe illis expediat nebulonibus.*

P. *Equidem*

DIALOGVS.

P. Equidem spero, duce & auspice Christo, multo consultius senatores nostros, in illum hominum faciem animaduversuros, a quibus nemo laudatur, nisi qui virtute exultat; quibusque pudori non est ea coram omnibus gloriari intrepide, quæ viro bono ne cogitanda quidem existimo.

T. Vah pusillos illos helluones, qui semper vinum redolent, & lippos rubent ocellos; an quemquam hominum istos sua mensa dignari! Nemo sanè qui vllò studio suam existimationem tuendi commouetur.

L. Vtinam tam essemus cupidi ea præstandi quæ sacras literas legendo quotidie discimus, quàm sumus plerumque desessi audiendo ea, quæ nobis factu essent vilissima.

P. Hem Thoma, satis est verborum! nos iam in ambulando horam integram consumpsimus: maturè nobis domum recurrendum est, ne tempus ad studendum destinatum amittamus. Nam etsi nihil est verendum, ne a præceptore vapulemus, non tamen ita debemus in voluptatibus nostris fouendis otiari, ut interim securi simus optimarum artium adipiscendarum.

T. Non est adhuc pulsatum (Philippe.) Ibinus domum petitum libros, & inter eundum meditabimur quæ nobis bodierno die sunt reddenda.

**Regulæ de tempore & loco; de loci spatio;
Impersonalibus, Participijs, Aduerbijs.**

P H I L I P P V S. L E O N A R D V S.

P. **G** Ratulor tibi redditum (Leonarde.) Vbi locorum (cedo) versatus es hoc omne triennium?

L. Ego, Philippe, Londino discedens duobus pene mensibus, in mari varijs iactatus sum procellis, nocte sæpe vigilans, luce aliquando dormiens. Hinc multos mille passus pro-
uolutus sum. Ibam enim primò in Hispaniam militatum.

P. Militiæ igitur enutritus es? Putabam enim Venetijs te mercibus commutandis fuisse occupatum.

L. Minime

*L. Minime gentium : sed cum mihi nequaquam placuit
domi manere otiose, meâ plurimum referre putabam,
vel sub Hispanorum rege morari, in Cypro; vel ab Hi-
spania per Galliam proficisci in Italiam. Roma etiam
aliquot dies commorari. Deinde ab Italia in Græciam
trajcere & antiquas ire Athenas. Hinc Macedonia
peragrat, & Constantinopoli parumper agere : sed
denum reuersus sum hac spe frustratus, cui non contin-
git hoc votû potiri.*

P. Dorobornia iam venis opinor.

*L. Certe & Londinum propero; hic enim ruri dum ago,
nescio quomodo morum me piget agrestium. Et me con-
trâ ciuitatis tædet; vbi a plerisq; ita de rebus inanibus
concertatur, vt nemini pene constet, quid sis rectum,
quid maximè reipublice intersit : sunt enim nonnulli
quos admodum delectat, vbiq; locorum contentiones a-
lere & fovere.*

*P. Odiosum genus hominum, merito supplicijs afficiendum;
sed quemadmodum a perditis illis pestibus rinatur, nihil
ad me attinet. Miseret me illarum stultitiarum; atq; xtinam
perfecto tantum omnibus hominibus displiceret fædis
flagitijs assuescere, quantum cuiq; expedit. Spero me
aliquot repturum adolescentulos, qui praeclaris etiam
ortu parentibus & Sceleratorum mores perosi, rerum
bonarum appetentes ac virtutis cupientissimi, luci re-
sperique instar apum sedulo dabunt operam, vt patriæ
utiliter, ac laudabiliter sibi metipsis semper viuant.*

*L. Nusquam pene loci reperiuntur nunc temporis (Leo-
narde) qui ex animo virtuti studeant : sed ecce sta-
tus noster ! en miseram conditionem ! eloquentie mul-
tum, sapientie parum, ineptiarum abunde vbius genti-
um audies, noueris, videbis. Va vobis. Hæc sordidam
ignauiam ! O tempora ! O mores ! nisi celerius propius
veritatem accedamus, terraq; viuentes caelos summo
studio adire conamur, actum erit de nobis penitus.*

F I N I S.

10 APR 28

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